

WEST SIDE



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MCMINNVILLE, OREGON.

H. H. WELCH.

The Way of Women.

She came around the corner the other evening with tears in her eyes and a shawl over her head to tell a patrolman that her husband had been beating her again.

"Well, you must go to the police court and get a warrant," he replied.

"Yes, I'll go the first thing in the morning. Don't you think I also have grounds for divorce?"

"Why, certainly. Go to some lawyer and tell him what a loafer and brute your husband is and you'll have no trouble."

"Did you say loafer and brute?"

"Yes, ma'am. He ought to be tarred and feathered and rode on a rail."

"Don't you say that, sir!" she hotly exclaimed, "and don't you dare call my husband a loafer and a brute?"

"But isn't he?"

"No, sir. He's one of the kindest and best husbands in Detroit, and if you talk about him I'll have you up for slander. The idea! Don't you never dare to speak to me again—never!"

BICYCLIST STEVENS IN MEXICO.
Hard Roads to Travel—In the Midst of a Dangerous Mob.

AGRICULTURAL.
Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Though much has been written on this subject, still it seems to be but imperfectly understood by the average orchardist.

The writer has in mind an orchard, formerly one of the best in the State in quality of fruit, that several years ago was entirely ruined by pruning. Great limbs as large as a man's thigh were lopped off when the trees were in full bloom, and the result has been that the trees have died—a few each year—till half of them are gone, and they are still going.

After a careful study of the subject for many years I have arrived at the following conclusions, the first of which is never to lop off the best and thriest growth for the sake of symmetry, for this is just the growth needed to make a healthy, profitable tree, and many trees are irrevocably ruined, or killed outright in just that way.

Second—Don't cut branches of any size too close to the trunk. When a branch is left a few inches in length it dies to within a short distance of the trunk, finally rotting off, after which the wound will heal over leaving scarcely a scar.

The better way then, is not to cut below the swell of the limb next to the trunk; the wound will be smaller, and as the cut may be nearer at the right angle to the branch, the liability to dangerous cracks will be lessened.

Third—Don't cut off large limbs when it may be avoided, as such course must necessarily weaken the vitality of the trees. To verify this, the reader may cut back severely in the spring any tree, even a wild one, and it will not start into growth so soon as one not so treated.

To make this matter plain it may be necessary to say something of the manner in which the growth in plants is brought about, though anything like a full statement of the process would necessarily take up too much space.

Briefly, then, when two fluids come in contact, or are separated by only thin porous walls, as is the case in plants, a flow takes from the lighter to the denser fluid until both are of equal density.

Now, as evaporation from the leaves is continually going on, it follows that the sap in them necessarily becomes thickened, and according to the principle stated above, the lighter fluids are drawn up.

Again, don't prune too much. Get the young tree shaped up "in the way it should go," keeping in mind the fact that an open top on a young tree may be a dense one when the tree grows older, and also if too much small growth is removed the result will be long, slender growth in the main branches, especially in orchards, crowded as they usually are in this part of the country.

What has been said about pruning large limbs only applies to thrifty ones, as a half-dead branch can only injure the tree by remaining, and its removal can result in no harm to the tree.

The practice that I have found most satisfactory is not to interfere much with the growth of the current year until autumn, or before growth starts in the spring, and then to cut away all growth that is not wanted.

In this way the tree will grow stably and the growth to be removed will not be large enough to injure the tree.

In conclusion, to form a spreading top, prune to outside buds on the main branches, and to get stalky growth, shorten in about half of last year's growth.—*Roseburg (Or.) Plain Dealer.*

Pigs have been repeatedly known to attach themselves to individuals or to other animals and to show the greatest docility, gentleness and affection. Mr. Henderson, the writer of a well-known work on swine, relates that he had a young sow of a good breed so docile that she would suffer his youngest son, three years of age, to climb upon her back and ride her about for half an hour at a time and more. When she was tired of the sport she would lay herself down, carefully avoiding hurting her young jockey, who habitually shared his bread and meat with her. De Dieskau also cites the case of a wild boar which he caught very young, and which formed such an attachment to a young lady residing in the house that he accompanied her wherever she went and slept upon her bed. This affectionate creature fretted himself to death on account of a fox which had been taken into the house to be tamed.

A writer in the *Pacific Rural Spirit* says: "I have been corresponding with the proprietors of several creameries in Oregon, inquiring as to how much milk it requires for every pound of butter made, and the reply came from the Farmington creamery that they used in test, 23.86 pounds of milk to a pound of butter; J. West, Westport, 25 pounds; W. N. Ruble, Syracuse creamery, 30 pounds; H. W. Koch, Woodland, W. T., 22 to 25 pounds; Brownsville creamery, 12½ to

38 pounds of milk to each pound of butter. The test showing a wide variance, probably owing to breeds of dairy stock, their condition and treatment, and the condition of the cream, etc. Mr. Collins, of the Hillboro creamery, reported a test made there required 21½ pounds of milk to make one pound of butter."

A single acre of alfalfa will keep three head of horses or cattle the year round, or fifteen head of hogs and eighteen of sheep or goats, while in the East one acre of timothy or clover will not keep more than one half the number, and that for not over eight months in the year. The remaining four months (and in some parts six months) it takes as much more land to furnish hay and other feed for stock, in addition to which will be the cultivating, curing and storing the same for winter use, which must be fed out. There is great loss of time in cold, rigorous climates where it is necessary to keep stock warm. And during this season of the year it is impossible for young stock to grow as fast as they do here, so that it is summer before they renew their growth. In this mild, sub-tropical climate the stock never stop growing, and at two years are as large as stock in the East at twice that age.

Mr. Stewart, recently from a trip East, and referring to the question of ensilaging in Oregon, says that he has seen many different plans of storing ensilage in the East, and has given the question some consideration in applying the principle here. He has been advised by Jared Miller, whom he regards as good authority, that ensilaging need not be given the consideration in this State where we have mild, moist winters, and grasses are lasting and root crops abundant, as the dairymen have to do in the East, where the winters are rigorous and the reign of green pastures short.

It is said that the amount of "dead" capital invested in farm fences in the United States alone reaches the immense aggregate of \$5,000,000,000, and that the construction of new fences and the renewal of old ones involves an outlay of no less than \$200,000,000 annually. It is difficult to fix an approximate idea of what such immense sums as these represent, but some conception of this enormous investment may be formed from the fact that it nearly equals the capital stock of all the railroads of the country, while the annual expense almost parallels the entire revenue of the national government.

Farm Notes.

Stable manure, says Professor Chamberlin of Iowa, is the best fertilizer on earth.

Nobody has seen ground harrowed too much as a preparation for wheat, for it is hardly possible to get too fine tilth.

The grain in the Tammany country is reported to be very thick, and some are compelled to thin it out by means of harrowing.

Sulphur and old tobacco leaves burned in the poultry-house, the house being closed perfectly tight, will clean out the red lice.

A larger area than usual is being planted in potatoes in Southern Oregon. Tubers will therefore be more abundant and worth very little next season.

At this time of the year cattle are eating wild parsnips, which is sure death. Joe Oliver, of Grant county, Oregon, lost four valuable cows from eating this weed.

J. P. Paul, a few miles south of Oysterville, W. T., has a carrot that is eighteen inches in circumference and thirteen inches long, which he pulled out of the ground recently.

Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*: The strawberry production of Houghton precinct, King county, W. T., was a little short of 25,000 gallons in 1886. By reason of increased planting and the promise of a better yield, the production of 1887 is expected to exceed 30,000 gallons.

Some people feed carp as they do chickens. A writer in the *Farm and Fireside* says that when he wishes to see the fish or let a neighbor see them he gives them sheep oats. When he wishes merely to feed them he gives them threshed oats or shelled corn. Anything that a piker will eat is food for carp.

Apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees set along boundary lines of farms interfere very little with cultivation, and their fruit is produced almost without cost after the trees are well established, while at the same time they may serve as a useful purpose as screens to mitigate the force of driving storms.

The cheapest and best green feed for winter forage is a variety of cabbage called the thousand-headed cabbage, which is easily cultivated, producing twenty-five to thirty tons per acre, and if planted early in the fall will attain hardness enough to stand our mild winters, practically growing all the while in the field and ready for gathering as needed to be fed to the stock.

GROWING HOPS.

The Soil and Precautions Necessary to Their Successful Cultivation.

Any land adapted to growing corn will be suitable for hops. The soil should be good and well prepared, just before the time of setting, which should be done as soon as the ground will admit of being well tilled. The roots, or hop sets, as they are called, are sprouts thrown out from the crown, and are full of eyes, and may be cut in pieces two or three inches in length. There should always be two or three eyes on each piece. The sets are sold by the bushel. Two or three roots should be put into each hill. They should be planted by hand in hills six feet square or seven feet by eight. In rich land the wider space is preferable, as the vines will fully occupy the ground, and if placed closer together they could not be cultivated with a horse. The land may be marked out to indicate the places for setting the roots, and afterward a hill of potato or corn—the first being preferable—may be planted between each hill of hops in the same row, and another row half way between the hop rows. If these are made equal spaces apart, all of the rows will be in line so that a cultivator may be worked between them and the land be kept clean. By this plan a good crop may be had in the hop ground the first year, and the land be kept clear of weeds—grass and weeds will spoil a hop crop, and on this account freedom from foulness is imperative. Before cold weather two or three forkfuls of manure must be thrown directly on the top of the crowns of the hop plants to protect them through the winter and to give them a start in the spring. The second year the poles should be set, one or more in a hill, or wire should be stretched across the field along the rows on high posts with wires hanging down to which to attach the vines. The pole must be done early, so that the vines can be trained upon them, or to the wires as soon as they start. Every few days the yard should be gone over to fasten all stray vines to the poles or wires. As soon as the ground is fit a cultivator should be started and kept going enough so that the land will be mellow all the season and free from grass or weeds. In the spring, after freezing weather is over, the manure on the crowns or hills may be raked out and put around the hills. Each autumn there should be the same manuring; each spring the same care should be observed with poles and stringing the vines, and the same careful culture should be given. When all this is done a yard will last a half dozen years or more and do well. There is not much difference in the cost and labor between the pole and wire systems. The latter is patented. Poles can be had at various prices, according to quality, cedar being the best as well as the dearest in first cost. They mostly come from Canada. Hops, when well set and cultivated, will often produce as good a crop the second year as when the first is.

Contract has been let for the construction of thirty miles of the Seattle & Eastern Railroad, and clearing the right of way. Seattle residents secured the contract.

J. F. Klumpf, a young man engaged in the produce and general merchandise business at Folsom, Cal., was shot dead in Sacramento recently by an unknown party.

It is stated on good authority that the division terminus of the Oregon Short Line will be removed from Glenn's Ferry to Shoshone as soon as the new time card is issued.

A terrible railroad accident occurred about two miles above Cle Elum, W. T. There was a collision of work trains. Five men were killed outright and about twelve seriously wounded.

About four months ago Captain Winn and Charles Reed were found foully murdered in their cabin near Cariboo, I. T., and their bodies have been allowed to remain in the house just as first found.

Philip Richards, a dealer in gold dust, while going to his home on Piety Hill, near Nevada City, Cal., was struck by a rock or slung-shot by some unknown person. His left eye was totally destroyed. Several years ago he lost the right eye.

A fatal accident occurred at the Idaho mine, Bellevue, I. T., by which Thomas Walker and Archie Watson were killed by a blast, while extracting an unexploded charge in an old drill hole. Walker was killed outright and Watson lived five hours. Shortly after his death the miners presented \$700 to Walker's family.

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